

BRIEF HISTORY

BRIEF HISTORY

OF THE

HEBRIDES.

A

BRIEF HISTORY, &c.

THE leisure of a calm gave ample time for reflection on the history and greater events of the islands now in view, and of the others, the objects of the voyage. In justice to that able and learned writer the Rev. Dr. *John Macpherson*, late minister of *Slate* in *Skie*, let me acknowledge the assistance I receive from his ingenious essay on this very subject: for his labors greatly facilitate my attempt; not undertaken without consulting the authors he refers to; and adding numbers of remarks overseen by him, and giving a considerable continuation of the history. It would be an ostentatious task to open a new quarry, when such heaps of fine materials lie ready to my hand.

All the accounts left us by the *Greek* and *Roman* writers are enveloped with obscurity; at all times brief, even in their descriptions of places they had easiest access to, and might have described with the most satisfactory precision; but in remote places their relations furnish little more than hints, the food for conjecture to the visionary antiquary.

PYTHEAS, IN
STRABO.

That *Pytheas*, a traveller mentioned by *Strabo*, had visited *Great-Britain*, I would wish to make only *apocryphal*: he asserts, that he visited the remoter parts; and that he had also seen *Thule*, the land of

A D D I T I O N S

TO THE

T O U R I N S C O T L A N D ,

M D C C L X I X .

IN this part of the church had been a chauntry of secular priests, founded about 1508, by *Thomas Savage*, archbishop of *York*, who directed that his heart should be deposited here. *King's Vale Royal*.

MACCLESFIELD.
P. 4.

At this place may be said to have expired the war of the Barons in the reign of *Henry III*. After the battle of *Evesham*, *Robert Earl Ferrers*, and *Baldwin Wake* Baron of *Chesterfield*, attempted once more to make head against the royal power. They rendezvoused here, but were suddenly surprized by the royalists; and *Ferrers* was taken, and *Wake* fled. The estate of the first was forfeited: the fortunes of the last were restored, after certain mulcts. By the marriage of a sister of one of his descendants with *Edmund of Woodstock*, this place and *Bakewell* became the property of his daughter, the fair Maid of *Kent*, widow of the Black Prince, and were part of her jointure on his decease.

CHESTERFIELD,
P. 7.

[a]

In

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TUXFORD.
P. 7.

In the south isle of the church of *Tuxford*, beneath a flowery arch, is a very rude relief of St. *Laurence* placed on the grid-iron. By him is a fellow with a bellows, blowing the fire, and the executioner going to turn him. The zealous *Fox*, in his Martyrology has this very thought, and makes the martyr say in the midst of sufferings, *This side is now roasted: turn me, O tyrant great!*

DUNHAM.
P. 7.

Dunham had been a manor belonging to *Edward* the Confessor, and yielded him thirty pounds; and six sextaries of honey; valuable, when mead was the delicious beverage of the time. *Thoroton*, 388.

Swineshead was founded in 1134. by *Robert de Greslei*, and filled with *Cistercian* monks.

**BURLINGTON-
QUAY.**
P. 16.

In February 1642, *Henrietta*, the spirited consort of *Charles*, landed here with arms and ammunition from *Holland*. *Batten*, a parlement admiral, had in vain tried to intercept her majesty; but coming soon after into the bay, brutally fired for two hours at the house where she lay, forcing her to take shelter half dressed in the fields. Nor parlement nor admiral were ashamed of this unmanly deed: but their historian, the moderate *Whitelock*, seems to blush for both, by omitting all mention of the affair.

THE BAY.

Perhaps *Εὐλιμεν*, the epithet which *Ptolemy* adds to the bay, is still preserved in *Sureby*, or *Sure-bay*, a village a little north of *Burlington Quay*. That the *Romans* had a naval station here, is more strongly confirmed by the road called the *Roman Ridge*. The dikes, which go by *Malton* to *York*, are visible in many places, and ended at this bay.

The

TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

The manners of the clergy of old times is exemplified by a complaint made from this house to Pope *Innocent III.* of the archdeacon of *Richmond*, who, on his visitation, called at this priory, with ninety-seven horses, twenty-one dogs, and three hawks, and in one hour devoured more provisions than would serve the house for a long time. The complaint was redressed.

PRIORY.

This was the *Fleamburgh* of the Saxons, possibly from the lights made on it to direct the landing of *Ida*, who, in 547, joined his countrymen in these parts with a large reinforcement from *Germany*, and founded the kingdom of *Northumberland*. In the time of *Edward* the Confessor, *Flamborough* was one of the manors of *Harold* † Earl of the *West Saxons*, afterwards King of *England*. On his death, the Conqueror bestowed it on *Hugh Lupus*, who, in perpetual alms, bestowed it on the monastery of *Whitby* †.

FLAMBOROUGH.
P. 16.

Scarborough, a town once strongly guarded by a castle, built on the top of a vast cliff, by *William le Gros*, Earl of *Yorkshire*, *Albemarle* and *Holderness*, in the reign of *Stephen*. After the resumption of this as well as other crown lands alienated by *Stephen*, *Henry II.* rebuilt the fortress then grown ruinous, with greater strength and magnificence, inclosing a vast area. From this time it was considered as the key of this important county; and none but persons of the first rank were entrusted with the custody. Its consequence may be evinced from this circumstance; that when King *John* had granted to his subjects the *Magna Charta*, and placed the government in the hands of twenty-five Barons, the governor of this castle was to be approved by them, and to receive his orders from them.

SCARBOROUGH.
P. 18.

† *Dugdale's Baron.* I. 20.

[a 2]

† *Dugdale's Monast.* I. 73.

In

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In 1312, *Edward II.* in his retreat before his rebellious nobility, out of the north, left here, as in a place of the greatest security, his minion *Piers Gaveston*. It was instantly besieged and taken by *Aymer de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*: and the insolent favorite in a short time after, fell a victim to the resentment of the Earl of *Warwick*. In the reign of *Richard II.* in 1378, its trade received great injury from a combined fleet of *Scots*, *French*, and *Spaniards*, under the conduct of one *Mercer*, who entered the harbour and carried off several ships. The insult was instantly revenged by *Philpot*, a gallant alderman of *London*, who fitted out a fleet at his own charge, pursued the enemy, and not only retook their prizes, but made himself master of the whole fleet.

Richard III. added strength to the place by building a bulwark near the shore, at the south east end of the town; and he also began to inclose the town with a wall*. In the religious rebellion styled the *Pilgrimage of Grace*, in the time of *Henry VIII.* the leader *Robert Ask*, in 1536, layed close siege to the castle; but was obliged to desist, after its governor *Sir Ralph Evers* and his garrison were reduced for twenty days to live on bread and water†.

In 1557, *Thomas Stafford*, second son of Lord *Stafford*, with only thirty-two persons, came from *France* and surprised the fortress. It appears that they were encouraged to the attempt by *Henry II.* It was, probably, only the prelude to an invasion. *Stafford* published a manifesto against the queen, and styled himself Protector of *England*; but the Earl of *Westmoreland*, collecting some forces, in two days put an end to his dignity‡.

* *Leland's Itin.* I. 62.

† *Herbert's Henry VIII.* 476.

‡ *Rapin.* II.

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At the beginning of the civil wars, the parlement committed this castle to the care of Sir *Hugh Cholmley*, who soon after revolted to the king. He maintained the place with great spirit for two years. In 1664, he was vigorously besieged by Sir *John Meldrum*, from February till the middle of May, when Sir *John*, in attempting to repel a sally, received a mortal wound. Sir *Hugh* kept possession of it, till July 1645, when he surrendered it on terms to Sir *Matthew Boynton* *. It is at present a large ruin; in the castle yard are barracks for about one hundred and fifty men, at present untenanted by soldiery.

In this town were three religious houses and a hospital. The grey friers, or *Franciscans*, began a house here about the year 1240, which was enlarged by *Edward II.* and *Roger Molendarius*. The black friers, or *Dominicans*, had another before the 13th of *Edward I.* Whether founded by Sir *Adam Say*, or *Henry Earl of Northumberland*, is doubtful.

CONVENTS.

The white friers, or *Carmelites*, were established here in 1319, by *Edward II.* and the *Cisterians* had, in the reign of King *John*, a cell in this town, dependent on a house in *France*, to which were given the church of *St. Mary* and certain lands, till the suppression of the alien priories in the reign of *Edward IV.* *Leland* † describes this church as very magnificent, with two towers at the west end, and a great one in the centre. It was probably demolished in the civil wars, when Sir *John Meldrum* forced the royalists into the castle; for it lay too near that fortress to be suffered to remain entire and give shelter to the enemy. The present church (the only one in the town) rose from the ruins of the former.

CHURCH.

* *Whitelock*, 83. 133. 146. 147. 163.

† *Itin.* I. 62.

The

TOWN.

The town is large, built in form of a crescent, on the sides of a steep hill; from whence the name, (which shews it to have existed in *Saxon* times,) *Scearburg*, or the *burg* on a *scar* or cliff. Beneath the south side of the castle, is a large stone pier, (another is now building) which shelters the shipping belonging to the place.

WHITBY.
P. 25.

In 1394, prodigious shoals of herrings appeared off this port, which occasioned a vast resort of foreigners, who bought up, cured the fish, and exported them, to the great injury of the natives; to prevent which the king issued a proclamation, directed to the bailiffs of St. *Hilda's* church, requiring them to put a stop to these practices *.

THE SAME.

At this place was held, before King *Oswy*, the celebrated controversy about the proper season for keeping of *Easter*. Archbishop *Colman* supported one opinion from the traditions the *Britains* had of the example of St. *John* the Evangelist, and *Wilfrid* on the contrary drew his argument from the practice of St. *Peter*, on whom the catholic church was founded, and to whom were committed the keys of heaven. *Oswy* demanded of *Colman*, whether this was true; who confessed it was. Then says his majesty, "I will never contradict the porter of heaven, least I suffer by his resentment, when I apply for admission †."

After PARCY.
P. 26.

To whom the lordship was given by *Hugh Lupus*, Earl of *Chester*, nephew to the Conqueror.

* *Rymer's Fœdera*, VII. 788.

† *Bede, Eccles. Hist.* lib. III. c. 25.

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This priory was also embattled or fortified in 1375, by permission of *Edward III.* Its revenue, according to *Speed*, was 712*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* according to *Dugdale*, 628*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

GIBBOROUGH.
P. 27.

But the Chronicle of *Melros*, p. 190. assigns a more rational cause, by saying, that the Barons of the country destroyed both their own towns, and the standing corn, in order to distress the king then on his march to punish their revolt.

OF THE BURNING
OF MORPETH.
P. 32.

The castle was seated on a small eminence. The remains are little more than the gateway tower. This fortress was built by *William Lord Grayfokk*, in the year 1358. It appears to have been entire in the days of *Leland*; and at that time in possession of Lord *Dacres**, who derived his right from his marriage with *Elizabeth* Baroness of *Grayfokk*. In the time of Queen *Elizabeth* it was conveyed to the family of the present Earl of *Carlisle*, by the marriage of a daughter of *Thomas Lord Dacres* with Lord *William Howard* of *Naworth*†.

MORPETH CASTLE.

Between *Morpeth* and *Felton*, on the right side of the road, stands *Cockle tower*, an ancient border house of the larger size, fortified as the sad necessity of the times required. Mr. *Grose* tells us, that in the time of *Edward I.* it belonged to the *Bertrams* of *Mitford*, persons of much property in this country.

COCKLE TOWER.
P. 32.

* *Leland*, Itin. VII. 62.

† *Wallis*, II. 299.

‡ He was born in the reign of *Henry VIII.* died in 1568.

At

A D D I T I O N S T O T H E

FELTON.
COQUET ISLE.

At *Felton*, the Barons of *Northumberland* did homage, in 1216, to *Alexander II.* of *Scotland* *. *Coquet* isle was a place of arms for the royal party in the time of *Charles I.* but was taken by the *Scots* in 1643, with much booty of ammunition and cattle.

WARKWORTH.
P. 32.

Near *Felton* I had a distant view of *Warkworth* castle, in old time the seat of the *Claverings*, by descent from *Roger Fitz-Richard*, to whom it was granted by *Henry II.* Mr. *Grose's* elegant design of it makes me regret I did not take a nearer view.

ALNWICK.
P. 33.

William Tyson, a noble *Saxon*, Baron of *Alnwick*, fell on the side of *Harold*, at the battle of *Hastings*. The Conqueror bestowed his daughter and fortune on *Ivo de Vesci*. In 1310, a natural son of one of his descendants was left under the guardianship of *Antony Beke*, bishop of *Durham*, who betrayed his trust, and sold this barony to *Henry Lord Percy*. The castle underwent two memorable sieges; in 1093 by *Malcolm III.* of *Scotland*, who with his son *Edward* lost their lives before it; and in 1174, *William I.* after a fruitless siege, was defeated and taken prisoner near the same place.

ABBY.

The abby lay a little north of the town. Nothing is left but the fine square gateway. It was founded by *Eustace Fitz-John*, in 1147, for *Premonstratensian* canons; and at the dissolution supported thirteen, whose revenues were about 190*l.* an year †.

BAMBOROUGH.

Bamborough village is now very inconsiderable. It once was a royal borough, and sent two members; it was even honored with the name of a shire, which gave name to a large tract extending

* *Wallis*, II. 356.

† *Tanner*, 393.

south-ward.

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southward. It had also these religious foundations: a house of friers preachers, founded by *Henry III.* a cell of canons regular of *St. Austin*; and a hospital.

(on the forfeiture of *Thomas Forster*, Esquire, in 1715) was bought by Lord *Crew*, bishop of *Durham*.

THE SAME.
P. 33.

Mr. *Grose* has given an entertaining and very ample account of the place: and has informed me, that the ruins are fine remains of the *Saxon* massy architecture. Its first bishop was *Aidan* in 635.

HOLY ISLAND.
P. 39.

On the cession of this place, as one of the securities for the payment of the ranome of *William I.* of *Scotland*, (according to the *Polychronicon* of *Durham*, quoted by *Camden*) the castle (now a ruin) was built by *Henry II.* That politic prince knew the importance of this key to the two kingdoms. I imagine it had been little understood before the reign of his illustrious prisoner: for about seventy years preceding, *Edgar*, one of his predecessors, had presented the place with the lands of *Coldingham*, to the abby of *Durham* *. From the time of its cession to the *Scots* by *Richard I.* for near three centuries, it became an object of contention between the two nations; but in 1482, the last year of *Edward IV.* it was finally wrested from *Scotland*. By a convention between *Edward VI.* and the queen-regent of that kingdom †, it was declared a free town, if so it could be called, while the garrison and castle remained in the power of the *English*. *James I.* of *England* confirmed to it the privileges granted by *Edward IV.* It remained a place independent of both king-

BERWICK.
P. 40.

* *Anderfon's Diplomata*, No. IV.

† *Rymer's Fœd.* XV. 265.

[b]

doms,

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doms, under its proper jurisdiction till 1747, when legislature annexed it to *England*. The lands belonging to it, or what are called *Berwick Bounds*, are about 8000 acres. The religious had five convents here, all founded by the *Scottish* kings. Here were *Mathurines*, *Dominicans*, and *Franciscans*, and two nunneries, one of *Benedictines*, another of *Cisterians* *.

COLDINGHAM.
P. 43.

This nunnery was the oldest in *Scotland*; for in this place the virgin-wife *Esbeldreda* took veil in 670. But by the antient name *Coludum* †, it should seem, that it had before been inhabited by the religious called *Culdees*. After the destruction by the *Danes*, it lay deserted till the year 1098. when *Edgar* founded on its site a priory of *Benedictines*, in honor of St. *Cuthbert*; and bestowed it on the monks of *Durham*, with all lands, waters, wrecks, &c. ‡

ABBERLADIE.
P. 49.

Pinkie, and *Carberry* hill, lie a little west of the road, a few miles from *Edinburgh*; each of them famed in history. The first noted for the fatal overthrow of the *Scots*, under their Regent the Earl of *Arran*, on *September* the 10th, 1547, by the Protector Duke of *Somerset*. Ten thousand *Scots* fell that day: and by this rough courtship, *Mary* was frightened into the arms of the Dauphin of *France*, instead of sharing the crown of *England*, with her amiable cousin, *Edward VI.* Twenty years after, *Carberry* hill proved a spot still more pregnant with misfortunes to this imprudent princess. Her army, in 1567, occupied the very camp possessed by the *English* before the battle of *Pinkie*. Here, with the profligate *Botbwell*, she

* *Keith*, 243. 270. 274. 280. 281.

† *Bede*, lib. IV. c. 19.

‡ *Anderson's Dipl.* No. IV.

hoped:

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hoped to make a stand against her insurgent nobles: her forces terrified with the badness of the cause, declined the fight. She surrendered to the confederates, while her husband, by the connivance of *Morton* and others, partakers of his crimes, retired, and escaped his merited punishment.

At *Musselburgh*, cross the *Esk*, near its mouth.

The house called *Babel* consisted of twelve or thirteen stories before the fire in 1700, but is now reduced to ten or eleven.

BABEL.
P. 50.

and was granted to an ancestor of his, as a reward for taking *Robert Graham*, the ruffian who murdered *James I.* It was then valued at an hundred marks. He was likewise permitted to bear in his coat of arms a *Graham* bound in chains. A descendant of his, styled *Mac-Robert*, was the most potent plunderer of his days; and at the head of eight hundred men for a long time ravaged *Atbol*, and the adjoining countries, in the beginning of the reign of *James V.* but at length was surprised and slain. The late *Struan* seemed to inherit his turbulent disposition.

This custom is an ancient *English* one, perhaps a *Saxon*. *Chaucer* mentions it in his *Knight's Tale*.

LATE WAKE.
P. 99.

Ne how the *liche-wake* was yhold
All thilke night.

It was not alone in *Scotland* that such watchings degenerated into excess. These indecencies we find long ago forbidden by the church. *In vigiliis circa corpora mortuorum vetantur choreæ, et cantilenæ, seculares ludi, et alii turpes et fatui* *.

* *Synod. Wigorn. an. 1240*, as quoted in *Mr. Tyrwhitt's Chaucer*, IV. 234.

[b 2]

I must

INVERCAULD.

P. 115.

I must not omit, that there are in the moors of these parts, what I may call, subterraneous forests of the same species of trees, overthrown by the rage of tempests, and covered with vegetable mold. These are dug up, and used for several mechanical purposes; the finer and more resinous parts are split into slender pieces, and serve the purposes of torches. *Ceres* made use of no other in her search after her lost daughter:

Illa duabus

Flammifera PINUS manibus succendit ab *Ætna*.

OVID. Met. lib. v. 7.

KINCAIRN

• O NEIL.

P. 120.

It gives me real concern to find any historical authority for overthrowing the beautiful relation that the powerful genius of *Shakespeare* has formed out of *Boetbius's* tale of *Macbeth*. If we may credit *Fordun*, that usurper was slain in his retreat at *Lunfanan*, two miles north-west of this place.

To Sir *David Dalrymple's* † accurate investigation of a dark period of the *Scottish* history, I am obliged for this discovery. “Near the “church of *Lunfanan*,” adds that gentleman, “is the vestige of “an antient fortress once surrounded by a brook that runs by.” This he conjectures to have been the retreat of *Macbeth*.

ABERDEEN.

P. 122.

In the time of *Henry VIII.* this place was noted for a considerable trade in dried cod-fish, at that period known by the name of *Habberdyn* fish.

Every great family had in former times its DEMON or GENIUS,

• By mistake, in the former edition, called *Kincardine*.

† *Annals of Scotland*, p. 2.

with

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with its peculiar attributes. Thus the family of *Rothemurchus* had the *Bodach an Dun*, or Ghost of the Hill. *Kincardine's* the Spectre of the Bloody Hands. *Gartinbeg's* house was haunted by *Bodach Gartin*; and *Tulloch Gorm's* by *Maag Moulach*, or the Girl with the Hairy Left Hand. The Synod gave frequent orders that enquiry should be made into the truth of this apparition: and one or two declared, that they had seen one that answered the description*. The little spectres called *Tarans*, or the souls of unbaptized infants†, were often seen flitting among the woods and desert places, bewailing in soft voices their hard fate. Could not superstition have likewise limited their sufferings; and, like the wandering ghosts of the unburied, at length given them an *Elysium*?

Centum errant annos, volitant hæc littora circum :
Tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt.

This town had two convents; one of *Dominicans*, founded in 1233, or 1244, by *Alexander II.* another of *Observantines* in 1479, by *John Innes*.

ELGIN.
P. 147.

This thanedom was transferred into the house of the *Campbels* by the theft of the heiress of *Calder*, (when she was an infant,) by the second Earl of *Argyle*. The *Calders* raised their clan, and endeavoured to bring back the child, but were defeated with great loss. The Earl carried off his prize, and married her to Sir *John Campbel*, his second son, some time before the year 1510.

CALDER.
P. 154.

This fund, amounting now to 66,000*l.* was formed by the con-

P. 157.

* *Shaw's Hist. Murray*, 306.

† *Idem*, 307.

tributions

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tributions of the clergy, whose widows receive annuities from 10*l.* to 25 *l.* according to what their husbands had advanced.

INVERNESS
p. 160.

contains about eleven thousand inhabitants. This town, being the last of any note in *North Britain*, is the winter residence of many of the neighboring gentry : and the present *emporium*, as it was the antient, of the north of *Scotland*. Ships of five or six hundred tons may ride at the lowest ebb within a mile of the town : and at high tide, vessels of two hundred tons can come up to the quay. The present imports are chiefly groceries, haberdasheries, hard ware, and other necessities, from *London* ; and of late from six to eight hundred hog-sheads of porter are annually brought in. The exports are chiefly salmon ; those of the *Ness* being esteemed of more exquisite flavor than any other : and herrings, of an inferior kind, taken in the *Firth* from *August* to *March*. The manufactured exports are considerable in cordage and sacking. Of late years the linen manufacture of the place saves it above three thousand pounds a year, which used to go into *Holland* for that article. The commerce of this place was at its height a century or two ago, when it engrossed the exports of corn, salmon, and herring : and had besides a great trade in cured cod-fish, now lost : and in those times very large fortunes were made here.

The opulence of this town has often made it the object of plunder to the Lords of the Isles and their dependants. It suffered, in particular, in 1222, from one *Gillespie* ; in 1429, from *Alexander*, Lord of the Isles ; and even so late did the antient manners prevale, that a head of a western clan, in the latter end of the last century, threatened the place with fire and sword if they did not pay a large contribution,

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bution, and present him with a scarlet suit laced; all which was complied with.

On the north stood *Oliver's* fort, a pentagon, whose form remains to be traced only by the ditches and banks. He formed it with stones purloined from the neighboring religious houses. At present there is a very considerable rope-walk near it.

OLIVER'S FORT.

On an eminence south of the town, is old *Fort St. George*, which was taken, and blown up by the rebels, in 1746. It had been the antient castle converted by general *Wade* into barracks. According to *Boetbius*, *Duncan* was murdered here by *Macbeth*: but according to *Fordun*, near *Elgin*. This castle used to be the residence of the kings, whenever the *Scottish* princes were called to quell the insurrections of the turbulent clans. Old people still remember magnificent apartments embellished with stucco, busts, and paintings. The view from hence is charming, of the *Firth*, the passage of *Kessock*, the river *Ness*, the strange-shaped hill of *Tommanheurich*, and various groupes of distant mountains.

CASTLE.

In the church street is a hospital, with a capital of 3000*l.* the interest of which is distributed among the indigent inhabitants of the town. In this house is a library of 1400 volumes of both antient and modern books. The founder was Mr. *Robert Baillie*, a minister of the town; but the principal benefactor was Dr. *Frazer*, secretary to the *Chelsea* hospital, of a family who have been great and constant benefactors to the place.

The barony of *Lovat* came into the family by the marriage of Sir *Simon Frazer*, a little before the year 1300, with the heiress of Lord *Bisset*, a nobleman of great possession in these parts.

LOVAT.
p. 162.

Legislature

LORD LOVAT.

Legislature has given the most honorable testimony of the merit of the son, by restoring, in 1774, the forfeited fortunes of the father. No patent for nobility conveyed greater glory to any one, than the preamble to the act has done to this gentleman.

ORD.
P. 174.

The *Ord* was the antient division of *Cathness*, when *Sutherland* was reckoned part. The distinction at that time was *CATHENESIA cis, et ultra, montem*. *Sutherland* was styled then *Catau*, as being more montanous: the modern *Cathness*, *Guaclov*, as being more plain.*.

SWORD.
P. 188.

This was a consecrated sword presented to *James*, in 1514, by *Leo X.* by the hand of his legate †.

BOOTY.
P. 189.

The *stike creich* or *road collop* being a certain part of the booty challenged, according to antient custom, by the chieftain, for liberty of passing with it through his territories.

CRY OF WAR.
P. 193.

In every clan the bearer had a peculiar cry of war. That of the *Macdonalds* was *Freich*, or heath; that of the *Grants*, *Craig-elachie*; of the *Mackenzies*, *Tullick-ard* ‡.

SUMPTUARY LAW.

This custom of covering the face was in old times abused, and made subservient to the purpose of intrigue. There was in the sumptuary law of *James II.* in 1457, an express prohibition. It directs that *no woman cum to kirk, nor to mercat, with her face mussalled or covered, that scho may not be kend, under the paine of escheit of the*

* *Annals of Scotland*, 135.† *Lestæi Hist. Scotiæ*, 353.‡ *Shaw's Hist. Murray*, 231.

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courchie. I suspect much, that the head-dresses of the ladies were at that time of the present fashionable altitude; for the same statute even prescribes the mode of that part of apparel as well as others: thus, after directions given to regulate the dress of the men; they are told to make their wives and daughters in like manner be abuiltzed, ganand, and correspondant for their estate, that is to say, on their head short curches with little hudes, as are used in Flanders, England, and other cuntries; and as to their gownes, that no woman wear mer-trickes*, nor letties, nor tailes unfit in length, nor furred under, bot on a balie day.

In the neighborhood of this place were fought two fierce battles; one between *Donald Balloch*, brother to *Alexander*, Lord of the Isles, who with a great power invaded *Lochaber*, in the year 1427. He was met by the Earls of *Mar* and *Cathness*. The last was slain, and their force totally defeated†. *Balloch* returned to the Isles with vast booty, the object of these plundering chieftains. Here also the *Campbells*, under the Marquis of *Argyle*, in February 1645, received from *Montrose* an overthrow fatal to numbers of that gallant name. Fifteen hundred fell in the action, and in the pursuit, with the loss only of three to the royalists. Sir *Thomas Oglevie*, the friend of *Montrose*, died of his wounds. His death suppressed all joy for the victory.

In the 1st of *Charles I.* c. 30. there was a strict act against these people, ratifying all former acts of council against them, suppressing the name, and obliging them to make compearance yearly on the 24th

* *Mertrickes* are furs of the martin's skin.

† *Buchanan*, lib. X. c. 33.

INVERLOCHY.
p. 206.

MACCORRORS.
p. 223.

ADDITIONS TO THE

of *July*, before the council, after sixteen years of age, to find caution, or otherways if they be denounced for their failzy, declaring them to be intercommuned, and that none resort or assist them; and the act constitutes several justices in that part against them.

In 1661, this act was rescinded; but revived again in the first parliament of *William and Mary*, and the act recissory annulled. *Abridgement of Acts of Parliament*, 45. I think that the act has lately been wholly repealed.

PICTISH
BUILDINGS.
P. 318.

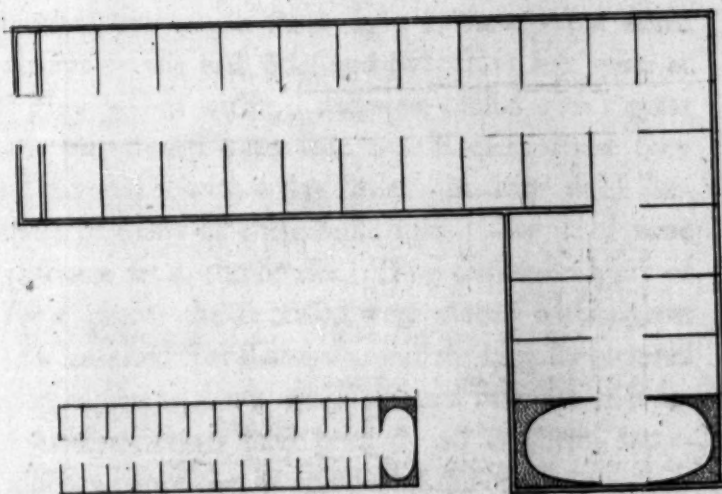
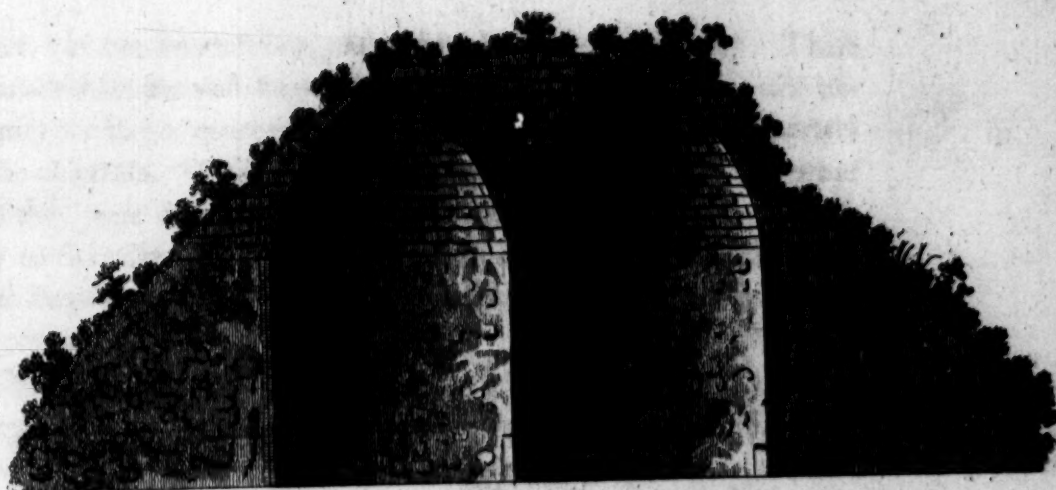
After the publication of the third edition of my *Tour* of 1769, the Rev. Mr. *Pope* of *Reay* favored me with some drawings of the circular buildings attributed to the *Picts*, and described by him in his account of *Cathness* and the neighboring parts; I refer the reader to page 318 of that volume, for the description; and shall add some explanation of the two annexed plates, taken from that gentleman's sketches.

Figure 1. in table XLVI. represents the section of an entire building. The thickness of the wall is about fourteen feet; the diameter of the area about twenty two; the height to the spring of the arch twelve.

Figure 2. in the same plate, is the ground-plot, with a view of the entrance; and of eight lodging-rooms of an oval form in the middle of the wall.

Figure 1. in plate XLVII. shews a double house of the same kind in the valley of *Loth*.

Figures 2. and 3. are what are styled *forest*, or *hunting houses*; for they are supposed to have been used by the antient inhabitants for retreats in the hunting countries. They consist of a gallery, with a number of small rooms on the sides, each formed of three large stones,



PICTISH BUILDINGS & HUNTING HOUSES.



TOUR IN SCOTLAND.

29

stones, viz. one on each side, and a third by way of covering. These are made with the vast flags this country is famous for. At the extremity is a larger apartment of an oval figure, probably the quarters of the chieftain. The passage, or gallery, is without a roof; a proof that they were only temporary habitations. Their length is from fifty to sixty feet. These buildings are only in places where the great flags are plentiful. In *Glen-Loth* are three, and are called by the country people *Uags*.

I beg leave to make a few more remarks on the round edifices. They were large or small, according to the size or goodness of the stones in their neighborhood. The stones that formed the roof were placed thus: the largest lay lowest, the remainder grew successively smaller and thinner to the top; so that there was no danger of its falling in by too great a pressure. The builders took great pains to bed their stones well; and where two met, they were wont to band them above by another, and to pin them tight to make them firm. The doors were always on the east side, and only three feet wide at the entrance, but grew higher within; and were closed with a great flag. They usually introduced water into these houses, where they formed a well, and covered it with a flag stone. A deep ditch surrounded the outsides of many of these buildings. The dead were interred at some distance from the houses. The cemeteries were of two kinds. In some places the deceased were placed within great circles of stones of a hundred feet diameter, and the corpses covered with gravel. In other places, they were interred in *cairns* of a sugar-loaf form: sometimes bones have been found in them, sometimes urns with ashes, a proof that burning and the common species of interment was usual. Sometimes the remains of iron weapons

[c 2]

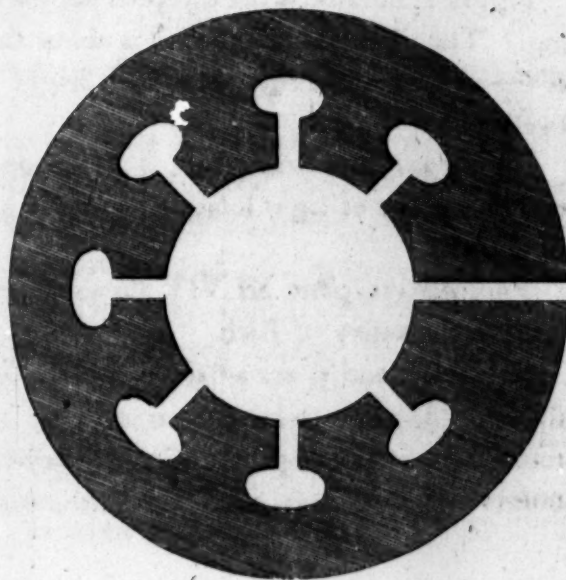
have

A D D I T I O N S, &c.

have been found, but so corroded that their form could not be distinguished. In one was found a brazen head of a spear nine inches long.

If these buildings were the work of the *Picts*, they originally extended over many parts of *Scotland* south of this country. The last have been so long under a state of cultivation, that it is not surprising that we see none of these houses at present, the stones having been applied to various uses. Even in these remote parts, they are continually destroyed, as farming gains ground. They offer a ready quarry to the husbandman for making inclosures, or other purposes of his business.

ADDITONS



A PICTISH HOUSE.

15



A D D I T I O N S
TO THE
VOYAGE TO THE *HEBRIDES*,
MDCCLXXII.

NIGEL held it by this honorable and spirited service, that whenever the Earl made an expedition into *Wales*, the Baron of *Halton* should be the foremost in entering the country, and the last in coming out*.

HALTON.
P. 8.

In *WARRINGTON* between eight and nine thousand inhabitants.

P. 11.

At *Redbank*, between this place and *Newton*, the *Scots*, in *August* 1648, after their retreat from *Preston*, made a resolute stand for many hours against the victorious *Cromwel*, who, with great loss on both sides, beat them from their ground; and the next day made himself master of all their remaining infantry, which, with their commander Lieutenant-General *Bayly*, surrendered on the bare condition of quarter†.

WINWICK.
P. 13.

* *Blunt's Antient Tenures*, 109.

† *Whitelock*, 332. *Clarendon*, V. 162

This

COL. CHISNAL.
P. 17.

This gentleman had the honor of defending *Latham* house under the command of the heroine the Countess of *Derby*.

PRESTON.
P. 18.

It derives its name (according to *Camden*) from the *priests* or *religious* that were in old times the principal inhabitants. Here was a convent of grey friars, or *Franciscans*, founded by *Edmund*, Earl of *Lancaster*, son of *Henry III.* *Robert de Holland* above-mentioned was a considerable benefactor to the place, and was buried here. A gentleman of the name of *Preston* gave the ground *. Might not the town take its name from him? Here was also an antient hospital, dedicated to *Mary Magdalene*, mentioned 1291 in the *Lincoln* taxation †.

This place was taken by storm in 1643, by the parlement forces under *Sir John Seaton*, after a most gallant defence. It was at that time fortified with brick walls ‡.

PRESTON.
P. 19.

North of this town began the action between that gallant officer *Sir Marmaduke Langdale*, and the parlement forces under *Cromwel*. The former commanded the *English* army that was to act in conjunction with the Duke of *Hamilton*, in his unfortunate invasion, in *July* 1648. *Langdale* gave the infatuated *Scot* notice of the approach of *Cromwel*, and in vain advised the assembling of the whole force. His counsel was lost. He alone made a stand in the fields near *Preston*, for six hours, unassisted by the Duke, who pushed the march of his troops over the bridge, leaving *Sir Marmaduke* to be overpowered with numbers.

* *Stevens's Monast.* I. 54.

† *Tanner*, 234.

‡ *Parlement Chronicle*, 266.

Among

VOYAGE TO THE HEBRIDES.

23

Among the attainted lands, which were vested in his lordship, are reckoned those of *Pilkington, Broughton, and Watten*.*

P. 20.

The friend of *Clarendon*, and virtuous treasurer of the first years after the restoration.

EARL OF
SOUTHAMPTON.
P. 25.

In the same plate with these *Druidical* remains, is engraven a species of *fibula* cut out of a flat piece of silver, of a form better to be expressed by the figure than words. Its breadth is from one exterior side to the other, four inches. This was discovered lodged in the mud, on deepning a fish-pond in *Brayton Park* in *Cumberland*, the seat of Sir *Wilfrid Lawson*, and communicated to me by Dr. *Brownrigg*. With it was found a large silver hook of two ounces weight. The length of the shank from the top to the curvature at bottom, four inches and three eighths; the hook not so long.

DAVID TEMPLE.
P. 30.

On No. 65. an altar, appears *Hercules* with his club, and in one hand the *Hesperian* apples that he had conveyed.

ALTAR.
P. 54.

ab infomni malè custodita Dracone.

What is singular is an upright conic bonnet on his head, of the same kind with that in which the goddess on whom he bestowed the fruit is dressed †. On the other side of the altar is a man armed with a helmet, and cloathed with a *sagum clausum*, or closed frock, reaching only to his knees. In one hand is a thick pole, the other resting upon a wheel, probably denoting his having succeeded in opening some great road.

* *Leland's Itin.* VI. 35.

† *Monsaucen's Antiq.* I. tab. civ. f. 7.

If

BORNE HOUSE.
P. 68.

If the robbers attempted to break it open, they were annoyed from above by the flinging of great stones, or by deluges of scalding water*.

IMAGE.
P. 74.

By the rudder in her hand it seems to have been a FORTUNE.

VAULT.
P. 90.

a hundred and twenty-feet long, designed for a granary.

DUMFRIES.
P. 106.

Before we left the town, we were honored with its freedom, bestowed on us in the politest manner by the magistrates.

DRUMLANRIG.
P. 107.

extending an hundred and forty-five feet in front.

IBID.

Over the entrance is a cupola, whose top is in the shape of a vast ducal coronet.

HAMILTON.
P. 122.

The old castle of *Hamilton*, being possessed by certain of the name, who had been guilty of the deaths of the Earls of *Lenox* and *Murray*, was, on the 19th of *May* 1579, surrendered; and by the order of the king and council entirely demolished†.

PORTER.
P. 131.

Dublin is extremely capable of supplying *Ireland* with this liquor, but, as I am credibly informed, the attempt is almost prohibited by a hard and unpolitical tax.

DUNGLAS.
P. 141.

The fort was blown up in 1640, as some say, by the desperate treachery of an *English* boy, page to the Earl of *Haddington*, who with numbers of people of rank were miserably destroyed‡.

* Life of Lord Keeper *Guildford*, p. 138.

† *Moses*, 33.

‡ *Whitelock*, 35. *Crawford's Peerage*, 182.

VOYAGE TO THE HEBRIDES.

25

Cross the new bridge, at whose foot on that side is *Gorbol*, a sort of suburbs to *Glasgow*. The county of *Lanark* still extends three miles down the river; but after a short ride I enter the shire of

Glasgow.
P. 142.

R E N F R E W.

It was even * said, that *Mary* unconscious of events struck coins on the occasion, with the figure of the fatal tree, honored with a crown, and distinguished by the motto, *Dat gloria vires*. But I have opportunity of contradicting this opinion from an examination of the coins themselves, whose dates are 1565, 1566, and 1567 †. The tree is evidently a palm, circumscribed *Exurgat DEUS, dissipentur inimici ejus*. Pendent from the boughs is the motto above cited, which is part of the following lines taken from *Propertius*, alluding to a snail climbing up the body of the tree, a modest comparison of the honors that *Henry Darnley* received by the union with his royal spouse.

CRUICKSTON.
DOLLAR.
P. 143.

Magnum iter ascendo, sed dat mihi gloria vires,
Non juvat ex facili, lata corona jugo.

Lib. IV. El. 2.

The girl at *Warbois* made a reply equally great. Her persecutors had only one circumstance against her; that of concealing herself: for when the mob came to seize her mother, she hid herself in the coal hole. On her tryal, the bystanders, pitying her youth and innocence, advised her to plead her belly; she replied with the utmost spirit, that notwithstanding they had power to put her to death, they never should make her destroy her reputation by so infamous a plea.

WITCHES.
P. 150.

* Bishop Nicholson's Scottish Library, 323.

† See also *Anderson's Coins*, tab. 165.

TOWART.
P. 131.

Towart is the property of the *Lamonds*, who, during the civil wars, siding with *Montrose*, were besieged in it, and on the surrender, put to the sword*.

BUTE.
P. 163.

In the year following, the whole island, as well as that of *Arran*, was ravaged by the *English*, under the command of Lord *Darcy*, lord justice of *Ireland*.

SIR JOHN STUART,
P. 164.

natural son of *Robert II.* by one of his mistresses; but whether by his beloved *More* or *Moreham*, or his beloved *Mariota de Cardny*, is what I cannot determine †.

AILSA.
P. 191.

In 1597, one *Barclay* of *Ladyland* undertook the romantic design of possessing himself of this rock; and of fortifying it for the service of the *Spaniards*. He arrived there with a few assistants, as he imagined, undiscovered; but one day walking alone on the beach, he unexpectedly encountered Mr. *John Knox*, who was sent to apprehend him; and the moment he saw the unfriendly party, in despair rushed into the sea, and put an end to his existence ‡.

CORONATION OF
THE KING OF THE
ISLES.
P. 226.

This custom seems to have been common to the northern nations: the *Danes* had their *Kingstolen*. The ceremony, (after the new lord had collected his kindred and vassals) was truly patriarchal. When he had put on his armour, his helmet, and his sword, he took an oath to rule as his ancestors had done; that is, to govern as a father

* *Buchanan's Clans*, part I. 152.

† Vide Sir *James Dalrymple's Collections*. *Edinburg*. 1705. p. p. xxxvii. lxxxiii.

‡ *Spotswood's Hist. Scot.* p. 446 and 447.

would

VOYAGE TO THE HEBRIDES.

27

would his children. His people in return swore, that they would pay him the same obedience as children would their parent. The dominions of this potentate, about the year 1586, consisted only of *Ilay*, *Jura*, *Knapdale*, and *Cantyre*: so reduced were they from what they had been before the deprivation of the great Earl of *Ross*, in the days of *James III.*

The same who won the battle of *Traii-dbruinard* before mentioned. His power gave umbrage to *James VI.* who directed the Laird of *Macleod*, *Cameron* of *Lochiel*, and the *Macneils* of *Barra* to support the *Macleanes* in another invasion. The rival parties met near the hill of *Benbigger*, east of *Killarow*. A fierce engagement ensued, and the *Macdonalds* were defeated, and almost entirely cut off. Sir *James* escaped to *Spain*, but returned in 1620, was pardoned, received a pension, and died the same year at *Glasgow*. In him ended the last of the great *Macdonalds*.

SIR JAMES
MACDONALD.
P. 233.

Mariners have overlooked the account of this harbour given by *Alexander Ramsay*, pilot to *James V.* in his navigation round *Scotland* in 1536, who pronounces it to have good anchorage. *James* in person executed the great design of taking charts of the coasts of his dominions, and sounding the most dangerous and distant rocks.

LOCH-TARBAT.
P. 235.

There is scarcely an island, where vallies protected from winds may not be found, in which trees might be planted to great advantage. Ash and maple would succeed particularly well; and in many places the best kinds of willows would turn to good account, and produce a manufacture of baskets and hampers, articles which our trading towns have great demand for.

WILLOWS.
P. 240.

[d 2]

JONA

ADDITIONS TO THE

ABBOT OF JONA.
P. 235.

JONA was in possession of a number of churches and chapels in *Galway*, with large estates annexed, all which were taken away, and granted to the canons of *Holyrood-house*, by *William I.* between the years 1172 and 1180*.

STAFFA.
P. 261.

This is a *Norwegian* word; and most properly bestowed, on account of the singular appearance of this isle; *Staffa* being derived from *Staf*, a staff, prop, or figuratively a column.

TRALE.
P. 270.

This isle is reported by a very sensible writer to be well adapted for the culture of tobacco †.

MEAL.
P. 272.

The *Turks* erect *caravan-saras*. Christians of different opinions concur in establishing hospitia among the cold *Alps*, for the reception of travellers. I could wish that public bounty, or private charity, would found, in fit parts, magazines of meal, as preservatives against famine in these distant parts.

MACKINNON'S
CASTLE.
P. 283.

This of old belonged to the *Mackinnons*, a very antient race, who call themselves *Clan Alpin*, or the descendants of *Alpin*, a *Scotch* monarch in the ninth century. Some of the family have still property in *Skie*.

THE KYLE.
P. 284.

The horses are passed over in the same manner as *Hannibal* passed his cavalry over the *Rhone*.

Horned cattle are passed over by swimming in strings of eight or twelve, fastened with twisted withies from the jaws of one to the tail of the preceding.

BROAD SWORD.
P. 290.

The broad sword here mentioned was the two-handed sword, last used by the *Highlanders*, at the battle of *Killicrankie*. I could not discover the statue which *Monfaucon* says was preserved at *Oxford*.

* *Sir James Dalrymple's Coll.* 271, 272.

† Account current, &c. by *John Spruel*.

VOYAGE TO THE HEBRIDES.

29

Loch Bracadale seems to be the fittest place for the forming of a town. The harbour is deep, and unspeakably secure. Its mouth opens to the east part of the sea. *Skie* has not a single town or even a village: but what is more surprizing, there is not a town from *Campbelton* in the firth of *Clyde*, to *Thurso* at the end of *Catbush*, a tract of two hundred miles.

TOWN.
P. 293.

Mr. *Macqueen* informs me, that near this place is an *Anait*, or *Druideal* place of worship; of which there are four in *Skie*, much of the same construction and situation. This lies in the heart of a large moor, between the confluence of two waters. To the east stands one hill; to the west, another; which gradually slope down towards the plain, and from which a full prospect might be had of all that passed below. From one of these waters to the other is a strong stone wall, forming an equilateral triangle. The rocks face it towards the waters, and every crevice is filled with stones regularly laid; so it seems to have been in former days inaccessible in that part. Near the centre of this triangle is a small square edifice of quarried stone: and on each side of the entrance which leads to it from the wall are the remains of two houses, both within and without. In these lodged the priests and their families: the servants most probably without. A strong turf rampart protected also the wall from water to water, across a rising ground, which had been cut through by a road leading from the *Tempul na Anait* (as the edifice is called) a great way into the moor. There is no tradition of the use of this place. My learned friend supposes it to have been designed for the worship of the *Earth*, *Bendis* or *Diana*, which, according to *Hesychius*, were supposed to be the same. *Plutarch* gives the same Goddess the title of *Anait*, the name of this place of worship: and *Pliny* speaks of a country in *Armenia* called *Anaitica*, from *Anaitis*, a goddess in great repute.

ANAIT.
P. 296.

ADDITIONS TO THE

repute there, where a noble temple had been built, which was plundered of its immense riches by the soldiers of *Antony* in his *Parthian* expedition. *Pausanias* also speaks of the temple of *Diana* the *Anait*. These temples were erected when the purity of the *Celtic* religion had been debased by the extravagance of fancy, and idols introduced. Here we may suppose that this Deity was worshipped with the utmost simplicity.

SKIE.
P. 306.

The number of inhabitants in the presbytery of *Skie* amounts to thirteen thousand. It comprehends *Rum*, *Cannay*, *Muck*, and *Egg*, besides the seven parishes in this great island.

GOATS.
P. 310.

Goats might turn to good advantage, if introduced into the few wooded or shrubby parts of the *Hebrides*. These animals might be procured from the neighborhood of *Lochness*; for being naturalized to the climate would succeed better than any imported from the southern part of *Europe*, or from *Barbary*. As an inducement, I must inform the natives of these islands, that in the *Alpine* parts of *Wales*, a well-haired goatskin, sells for seven and six-pence or half a guinea.

SKIE.
P. 312.

This island forms part of the shire of *Inverness*. The sheriff of that county appoints a substitute, who resides here, and takes cognizance of small disputes about property and petty crimes: but on account of the distance, avoids harrassing the inhabitants, by requiring their attendance on the lords of sessions, and justiciary courts at *Inverness*; the jurymen being selected from among the gentry and inhabitants of the main land.

COAL IN MULL.
P. 353.

There is coal in *Mull*, nearly inaccessible by reason of the badness of the roads. Thus this important article, which alone would bring wealth and comfort to the inhabitants is unaccountably neglected.

John

VOYAGE TO THE HEBRIDES.

31

John Earl of *Ross* dates his treaty with *Edward IV.* "Ex castello
"nostro *Ardibornis.*"

Lismore contains about 1500 inhabitants, or between 900 and 1000 examinable persons. It derives its name from *Lios-mor*, or the great garden: but tradition says, it was originally a great deer forest: and as a proof, multitudes of stags horns of uncommon sizes are dug up in the moors. At present there is scarcely any wood; but the lesser vegetables grow with uncommon vigour. The chief produce of the land is bear and oats. The first is raised in great quantity, but abused by being distilled into whisky. The crops of oats are generally applied to the payment of rent: so that the inhabitants are obliged annually to import much meal.

LISMORE.
P. 357.

The ground has in most parts the appearance of much fertility, but is extremely ill managed, and much impoverished by excess of tillage and neglect of manure. Pit and rock marle is found here. The whole isle lies upon a limestone rock, which in many parts peeps above-ground, forming long series of low sharp ridges. No use can be made of this as a manure for want of fuel to burn it. The peat here is very bad, being much mixed with earth. It must be first trampled with the feet into a consistence, is then formed into small flat cakes, and must afterwards be exposed on the ground to dry.

Horses are in this island very short lived. They are used when about two or three years old, and are observed soon to lose their teeth. Both they and the cows are housed during winter, and fed with straw. About 100 head of cattle are annually exported.

Otters are found here; but neither foxes, hares, nor rats. Mice are plentiful and very destructive.

There are three small lakes. Two abound with fine trouts; the third only with eels.

A log

A log of oak has been the substitute for a grave stone ; for there is no word here for the last ; it not being styled *Leichd lithidh*, a grave stone ; but *Darag Lithidh*, a grave log.

The bishop's residence was supposed latterly to have been at *Achandaum*, opposite to *Duart* in *Mull*.

The inhabitants in general are poor, and much troubled with sore eyes ; and in spring are troubled with a costiveness that often proves fatal. At that season all their provisions are generally consumed ; and they are reduced to live on sheeps milk boiled, to which the complaint is attributed.

This isle forms but a small part of the parish. The extent is not to be comprehended by an *Englishman*. From the point of *Lismore*, to the end of *Kinloch beg* near *Fort William* is 42 computed miles, besides 9 in *Kingerloch*. It comprehends *Lismore*, *Appin*, *Duror*, *Glenco*, *Glen-creran*, and *Kingerloch*, and contains 3000 examinable persons, under the cure of one minister, and two missionaries.

TORSA.
p. 361.

Read *Toracy*. In this isle is an antient tower, once belonging to the great *Macdonald*, who made it his half-way hunting seat in his progress from *Cantyre* to his northern dominions : for which reason it was called *Dog Castle* : and here he made it a most laudable rule to reside, till he had spent the whole of his revenue collected in the neighborhood.

After turning the point of *Suil*, a rapid tide carried us through the gut of *Cuan*.

The slates are put on board at the price of 20 s. the thousand.

The depth of *Clacban Frith*, the narrow gut between *Suil* and *Lorn*, is various ; in some places 50 fathoms, in others so shallow, as to be fordable at the ebb of spring tides.

TWO

TWO OMISSIONS,

To be referred to their proper Places.

In 1359, the shipping of this place was very inconsiderable; for, to the naval armament of that year made by *Edward III.* *Scarborough* contributed only 1 ship and 16 mariners; when the following northern ports sent the numbers here recited:

TOUR, 1769.
SCARBOROUGH.
p. 18.

<i>Newcastle</i>	—	17 ships, 314 mariners.
<i>Barton on the Humber</i>	3	30
<i>Grimby</i>	— —	11 171
<i>Boston</i>	— —	17 361
<i>Hull</i>	— —	16 382 *

The early introduction of the bagpipe by the *Romans* into *Britain*, is fully proved by a late discovery at the old station of *Richborough* in *Kent*. *Edward King, Esq.* was so obliging as to shew me a small brazen figure, probably part of the ornaments of an *epibippium*, or horse-trapping. It represents a soldier armed with a helmet, and playing on a bagpipe. The pipe is in his mouth: the bag (which is very large) is placed almost before him, inclining to the left. It is pressed by both his arms.

VOY. HEBRIDES.
BAGPIPE.
p. 301.

* MS. Hist. of *Hull*, in Lord *Shelburne's* library.



This

T W O O M I S S I O N S.

This antiquity was of high date ; and not belonging to the later empire of the *Romans in Britain*. It was the property of the very first possessors of this old camp ; for it was not found either on or near the surface. It was ~~lost~~ ^{left} on the first possession of the ground, having been discovered very deep, beneath a very thick pavement within the precincts, which consisted of two great strata.